



Protecting DOE Office of Science Resources while Maintaining an Open Collaborative Science Environment

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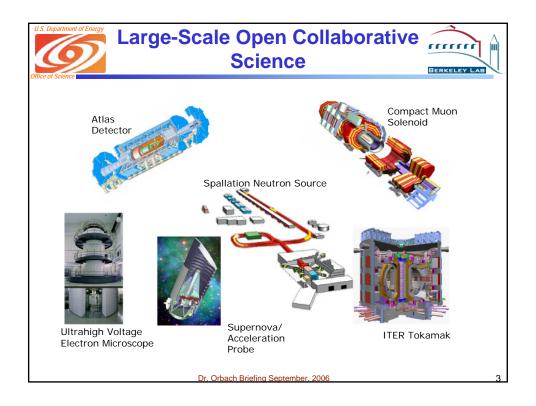


Key Points



- Open science represents a challenging cybersecurity environment
- Open collaborative science has unique cybersecurity requirements
- Research and development is needed to address cybersecurity issues critical to secure open science
- DOE Office of Science labs are in a unique position to perform the research and development required

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Open Science - Challenging Cybersecurity Environment



- Science collaborations can involve 1000's of scientists and distributed resources spread throughout the world
 - Greater than 50% of DOE Office of Science PIs and facility users are at universities
 - Greater than 85% of ESnet traffic is to and from universities and other non-DOE facilities
 - ➤ NERSC user population of around 2500 users (over 50% university)
 - > 18 of the 20 top flows in ESnet are to or from a site outside the US
- Mission relies upon core capabilities of high performance computing, networking, and data transfers
- Many users never visit the site
- Virtual organization involved in managing the resources
- Users access resources from computers not under DOE control

Success of these collaborations depends on robust, open, and secure high-performance science infrastructure

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Open Science is on the Front Lines



- The techniques needed to protect the open science environment today are needed by other environments tomorrow – Past examples
 - > Network intrusion detection
 - Insider threat
 - Defense in depth
 - > High performance capabilities
- A next set of concerns
 - Reducing credential theft opportunities (e.g. PKI, passwords)
 - > Detection of stolen credentials and insider attacks
 - Communication and coordination between components to recognize and react to attacks in real time
 - Tools which address vulnerabilities before they are exploited
 - Improved analysis techniques data mining and semantic level searches
 - Prevention and detection of session hi-jacking

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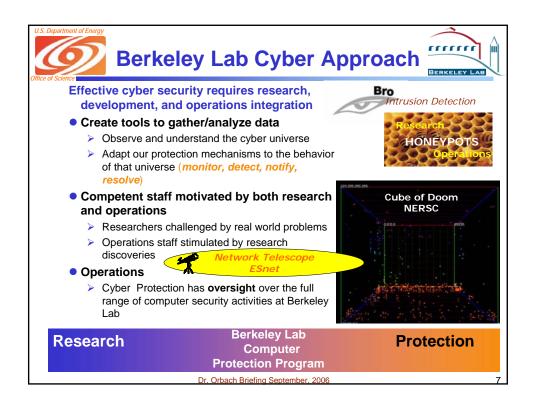
Office of Science Laboratories as a Cybersecurity R&D Environment



- - Expert cybersecurity and networking operations staff
 - Top cybersecurity researchers and developers
- Resources
 - Leading edge networking and computational environment
 - High performance and high value facilities and networks
- Cybersecurity
 - Challenging cybersecurity problem
 - Opportunity to test and gain experience with new capabilities in an operational setting
 - Unclassified environment
- Users and applications
 - > Global and diverse user population
 - Many advanced custom applications that continually adapt
 - Significant cross site collaboration and data transfer

The lab environment brings together all of the above as a team

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The Reality of Cyber Security Operations



No perfect protection

- Miscreants are relentless, passionate and creative always developing new attacks
- Constantly need to improve our protection (no false sense of security)
- Open science needs different protection than military, business, and government
 - Scientific collaborators are full partners, not guests
 - Diverse computing environment feeds research
 - DOE Office of Science can make a contribution to the larger R&E community

Collaboration between research and operations creates

- Stimulating intellectual environment
- Continuous challenges

Spurs our Cyber protection program to be more relentless, passionate, and creative than the attackers.

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LBL Incident Response based on Research



- We understand Internet traffic better than most sites because of Bro
 - > >27 billion connection records on hand (all LBL Internet connections since 1994)
- Defense in depth examples:
 - Boyz from Brazil (Case 216) Detect by Bro, custom sensor deployed to hosts (Bondo)
 - Malicious Code Detect by Scanning, Jail hosts with NETS
 - Case 632 -Scan Active Directory, Monitor outbound DNS traffic with custom code
 - "SirVic" (recent math hack) Ivy League, UCB, et. al;. –LBL forensics identifies scope, Incident Team alerts other victims + CIAC, CERT. Assists DOE Cyber Crimes, helps locate miscreant.

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A Suggested Office of Science Cybersecurity Strategy



- Monitor and react restrict only when necessary
 - Provide a balance between openness and security
 - Only block disallowed and malicious traffic
- Defense in depth
 - Secure systems from the inside out
 - Protections for each resource specific to the vulnerabilities of the resource and the potential impact of a compromise
- Vulnerability testing and patching of science software
- Technologies
 - ➤ Use off-the-shelf technology when possible but often does not meet needs
 - Perform the research and development needed to fill the gaps and provide world-class cybersecurity to DOE Office of Science
- Team research, development, and operations staffs to ensure that solutions are relevant to DOE Office of Science needs and environment

Create an intellectual and innovative cybersecurity environment Address the spectrum of operational and long-term research needs. Stay ahead of the next incident

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An R&D Agenda to Protect High Performance Open Science

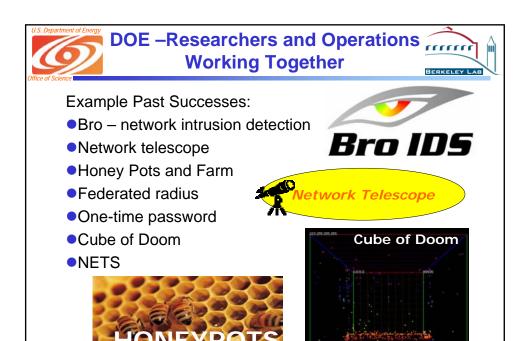


- Coordination between cybersecurity components and across sites
 - > Border and ESnet intrusion detection mechanisms (10 Gbit and higher)
 - > Site internal network intrusion detection mechanisms
 - Host security mechanisms
 - > Software authentication and authorization mechanisms
 - Cross-site detection of concerted and coordinated attacks
- Authentication mechanisms for users who never physically visit the site
- Efficient forensics information collection and correlation
- Analysis tools for cybersecurity data particularly in a high-performance environments
- Improved recovery capabilities it is currently weeks to recover a supercomputer
- Cybersecurity as an integral consideration in building middleware
- Funded deployment and support activities

A new operations oriented Cybersecurity R&D effort is needed to help protect open science

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Conclusions



- Open collaborative science has become core to the mission of the Office of Science
- We need cybersecurity that doesn't inhibit collaborative science
- Cybersecurity for open science introduces cybersecurity challenges well beyond the state-ofthe-art in the typical commercial and government environments
- Need to partner cybersecurity operations, cybersecurity researchers, system administrators, and developers

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